

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1792, WILL COMMENCE

A DAILY PUBLICATION,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE SUN.

SOL CLARIOR ASTRO.

This Paper will be printed on an entire New Type, cast for the purpose by Mr. CASLON, Letter-Founder to the KING. The Office for Advertisements, and Publication, will be at No. 112, in the Strand, opposite Exeter Change. Orders for the Paper will be received by the POST-MASTER of every Town in England, by the Clerks of the Roads, at the GENERAL POST OFFICE, and by all the NEWSMEN in Town and Country.

THE many great and important advantages which the People of Great Britain have derived from the FREEDOM of the PRESS, render it unnecessary to enlarge on a subject which all must feel and acknowledge.

This sacred *Palladium* of ENGLISH LIBERTY, by permitting discussion, contributes to our knowledge; while, by the salutary warnings which it conveys, it strengthens our security, and adds vigour to the wholesome provisions of the Law. It is a privilege of which ENGLISHMEN have felt the value: it becomes them, therefore, while they zealously maintain it, to discriminate between the *use* of this great blessing, by which their Freedom and their Rights are guarded and preserved, and the *abuse* of it, which tends to the ultimate destruction of both.

When well regulated, the FREEDOM of the PRESS is at once our security against Oppression, and the noblest means we can employ to vindicate our Liberties: but it may be also made the *Tool of Faction*; and may tend to weaken or subvert that Constitution which it has so often defended, and which it ought to support and maintain as the Parent which gave it birth. Thus employed, it becomes converted into the instrument of our misery and degradation. Of this truth, recent experience may convince us. The contagion of a *licentious Press* has invaded both the recesses of private Society, and the public interests of our Country. We have seen the quiet and the honour of Individuals disturbed and insulted—the just authority of the Magistracy disputed—the Constitution attacked, and Religion itself despised and outraged.

To argue, however, against the *use* of a Privilege from its *abuse*, would be equally fallacious and unjust. Impressed with a due sense of the inestimable blessings which may be derived from a *wise and temperate use* of a FREE PRESS, we are bound to vindicate its purity, and to prove, that, when properly employed, it deserves the enthusiasm by which it hitherto has been maintained, and that it possesses the power of correcting even those abuses to which itself may have given rise.

Of the various Publications calculated either to amuse our leisure, or to inform our minds, a DAILY PAPER, when properly conducted, may be made *the most agreeable and the most useful*. The frequency of its appearance may convey the pleasure of variety; and the authenticity of its information may facilitate the conduct of business: by the vigour of remonstrance, it may correct the abuse of Power; while, by its vigilance and zeal, it may expose and defeat the dark designs of Faction.

Conducted upon *proper principles*, a DAILY PAPER may be considered as a *National Benefit*. Whatever of useful novelty may occur in the important branches of AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, or COMMERCE—all that may contribute to increase the circle of domestic comfort, or raise the Empire to political grandeur, may be thus disseminated throughout the Country; and the moments which otherwise would pass with dullness or in inactivity, may thus be employed in the enjoyment of innocent amusement, or in the acquisition of useful knowledge.

Without detracting from similar Publications which now struggle for the public favour, the PROPRIETORS of THE SUN presume to think, that in point of Amusement and Information, something more may yet be done for general gratification. Domestic Occurrences may be more impartially communicated, and Foreign Intelligence may be more early, as well as more accurately detailed.

With a view to the last object, peculiarly interesting in the present critical state of Continental Politics, they have established Correspondencies at the different Courts of Europe, and they are induced to propose, that the Paper shall not be published *until after the ordinary hour of the arrival of the FOREIGN MAILS*. They flatter themselves that the authenticity of its intelligence will compensate for any short delay in its daily publication.

For the accommodation of COUNTRY READERS, an *Afternoon Publication* evidently possesses many decided advantages over any Morning Paper; as, in addition to the Foreign News brought by the Mails of that day, it may contain an abstract of all the principal occurrences in every part of the Kingdom, conveyed to London by the Post, and which no Morning Paper can have till the following day. To establish and maintain this important Superiority, the PROPRIETORS of THE SUN have formed a regular Correspondence, not only *at all the principal Sea Ports*, but in every City and Town of any considerable trade or note, throughout the Three Kingdoms.

The Experience of a few weeks will satisfy the Public what National Benefit is likely to be derived from the exertions of the Proprietors. They will only promise, that, while they endeavour to *amuse*, they will not *disturb the peace of families*—while they attempt to *inform*, they will not *delude* their READERS. It shall be their study, by a rigid but just discrimination between *Virtue* and *Vice*, to inculcate the principles of *Morality*, and to promote the *good order and Happiness* of SOCIETY: and it shall be their object, as it is their duty, to counteract those, who, under whatever pretext, attempt secretly to undermine, or openly to invade our excellent Constitution.

Further Profession they wish to avoid—It is by *Performance* alone that they desire to be distinguished; and they will claim the public preference no further than they shall hereafter be found to deserve it.

London, August 1st 1792.

POWELL, the walker, has offered to walk six miles in one hour; to run a mile in five minutes and a half; and to go five hundred miles on foot in seven days. He requires a bet of an hundred guineas to fifty upon the last undertaking, and twenty pounds upon either of the others; after which he intends to decline all performances of the sort for wagers.